

TROU

in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South's Sermons.*

TRIUMPHER. *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass through

And enter in our ears, like great triumphs.

In their applauding gates. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because

in the same month he was the first time created consul, and

thrice triumpher in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TRIUMVIRATE. *n. f.* [triumviratus or triumviri, Lat. trium-

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Lepidus of the triumvirate

Should be deposed. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The triumvirate, the three corner cap of society. *Shaksp.*

During that triumvirate of kings, Henry the eighth of

England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth

emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm

of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*

With these the Piercys then confederate,

And, as three heads conjoin in one intent,

And instituting a triumvirate,

Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From distant regions fortune sends

An odd triumvirate of friends. *Swift.*

TRIUNE. *adj.* [tres and unus, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in scripture of a triune Deity, of God made flesh

in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

TO TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at

rutting time. *Diët.*

TROCAR. *n. f.* [trocar corrupted from trois quart, French.]

A chirurgical instrument.

The handle of the trocar is of wood, the canula of silver,

and the perforator of steel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TROCHICAL. *adj.* [trochicus, Fr. trochicus, Lat.] Consist-

ing of troches.

TROCHILUS. *n. f.* [τροχίλλος, Fr. trochilus, Lat.] Two processes of the

thigh bone, called trochanter major and minor, in which the

tendons of many muscles terminate. *Diët.*

TROCHEE. *n. f.* [trocheus, Lat. trocheus, Fr. trocheus, Lat.] A

foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syl-

lable.

TROCHILUS. *n. f.* [τροχίλλος, Fr. trochilus, Lat.] The

science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed

by trochilics, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are

kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in

trochilics, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the

relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance,

the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being

answerable to the sides of a balance. *Willis's De Solidis.*

TROCHING. *n. f.* [τροχίγγος, Fr. trochiscus, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The trochings of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh

of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TRODE, the preterite of tread.

They tread the grapes and made merry. *Judges ix. 27.*

TRODE. *n. f.* [from tread, pret. of tread.] Footing.

The trade is not to tickle. *Spenser.*

They never set foot on that same trade,

But baulk their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

TROD. *n. f.* [from tread, pret. of tread.] Footing.

TRODDEN. *n. f.* [from tread, pret. of tread.] Footing.

Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles. *Luke xxi.*

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long

Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,

Or light'ning, thou shalt fall from heav'n trod down

Under his feet. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle blooms

And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*

TROGLODYTE. *n. f.* [τρογλοδυτης, Fr. troglodyte, Lat.] One who inhabits caves

of the earth.

Procure me a troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at

his full speed. *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

TROLL. *v. a.* [trollen, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from

trollen, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly;

to drive about.

With the phant'ies of hey troll,

Troll about the bridal bowl,

And divide the broad-bread cake,

Round about the bride's stake. *Benj. Johnson's Underwoods.*

TO TROLL. *v. n.* [trollen, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from

trollen, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly;

to drive about.

How pleasant on the banks of Styx,

To troll in a coach and six. *Swift.*

TO TROLL. *v. n.* [trollen, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from

trollen, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly;

to drive about.

Not drain I ponds the golden carp to take,

Not trouble for pikes, discompleers of the lake. *Gay.*

TROU

TROU. *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.]

A flatteringly loose woman.

TROU. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with triumphs;

knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

TROOP. *n. f.* [troupe, Fr. troupe, Italian; troops, Dutch;

troop, Swedish; troupe, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,

As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,

I must not look to have. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Saw you not a blessed troop

Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces

Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun. *Shaksp.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of

unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score,

or a gross, so by putting together several particular substances,

it makes collective ideas of substances, as a troop, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,

And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

TO TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,

Troop in the throngs of military men,

But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shaksp.*

They anon

With hundreds, and with thousands, trooping came,

Attended. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

Armies at the call of trumpet

Troop to their standard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,

At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,

Troop home to churchyards. *Shaksp.*

The dry streets flow'd with men,

That troop'd up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,

Preheminence, and all the large effects

That troop with majesty. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

TROOPER. *n. f.* [from troop.] A horse soldier. A trooper

fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback,

but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be

more indecent now than for any to wear boots but troopers

and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion.

TROPE. *n. f.* [τροπή, Fr. tropus, Lat.] A change of

a word from its original signification; as, the clouds form'd

rain for firebrins.

For rhetoric he could not open

His mouth, but out there flew a trope. *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of

trope; if in a sentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TROPHIE. *adj.* [from trophy.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,

The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade. *Pope.*

TROPHY. *n. f.* [tropæum, trophæum, Latin.] Something taken

from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

What trophy then shall I most fit devise,

In which I may record the memory

Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize

Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*

To have borne

His bruised helmet and his bended sword,

Before him through the city, he forbids;

Giving all trophy, signal, and oftent,

Quite from himself to God. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

There lie thy bones,

Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb. *Shaksp.*

Twice will I not review the morning's rife,

Till I have torn that trophy from thy back,

And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shaksp.*

In ancient times the trophies erected upon the place of the

victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, were

great donatives upon the disbanded of the armies, were

things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon's Essays.*

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,

And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,

And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars. *Dry.*

The tomb with many arms and trophies grace,

To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xi.*

TROPICAL. *adj.* [from trope.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and tropical ex-

pression was a second ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The words are tropical or figurative, and import an hyper-

bole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really

and naturally they are in themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The

TROU

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or simili-

tude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and

the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

2. [From tropick.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the

tropick.

The pine apple is one of the tropical fruits. *Salmon.*

TROPICK. *n. f.* [tropicus, Fr. tropique, Lat.] The line at

which the sun turns back, of which the North has the trop-

ick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the tropick is our language spoke,

And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,

Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,

Seven times the sun has either tropick view'd,

The Winter banish'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLOGICAL. *n. f.* [tropologie, Fr. tropologie and λόγος.]

Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the

words.

TROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [tropologie and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode

of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from

the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words,

they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or

tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities.

TROUSERS. *n. f.* [trousers, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off,

and in your frait trousers. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

TO TROUT. *v. n.* [trouten, Fr. tratten, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride

on a bay trotting horse, over four inch'd bridges, to course

his own shadow for a traitor. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Whom doth time trot wital?

—He trots hard with a young maid, between the contract

of her marriage and the day it is solemniz'd; if the interim

be but a sevennight time's pace, is so hard that it seems

the length of seven years. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your

old friends. *Dennie.*

2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *n. f.* [trot, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not

So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind

Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:

Who rides his fire and even trot,

While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,

That he could never die while he could move;

So hung his destiny, never to rot

While he might fill jog on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

The virtuous fiddle will amble when the world is upon

the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot with

ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so

money comes withal. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

How now bold-face, cries an old trot; firrah, we eat our